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with petals the path which she must follow. Of a different spirit still is the soldiers' memorial in Düsseldorf—a tender and beautiful thing in itself, which receives more of its effectiveness than can be easily measured from its location under the spreading branches of a tree. These lean over the young dying warrior with all the seeming tenderness and affection that a mother would show. And between the cold marble and the warm foliage there is the contrast between death and life.

The Art Commission of the City of New York in its latest report attempted to lay down some rules for the location of urban sculpture. It named the following as fundamental principles: "A monument should be so placed that it is in proper relation both architecturally and

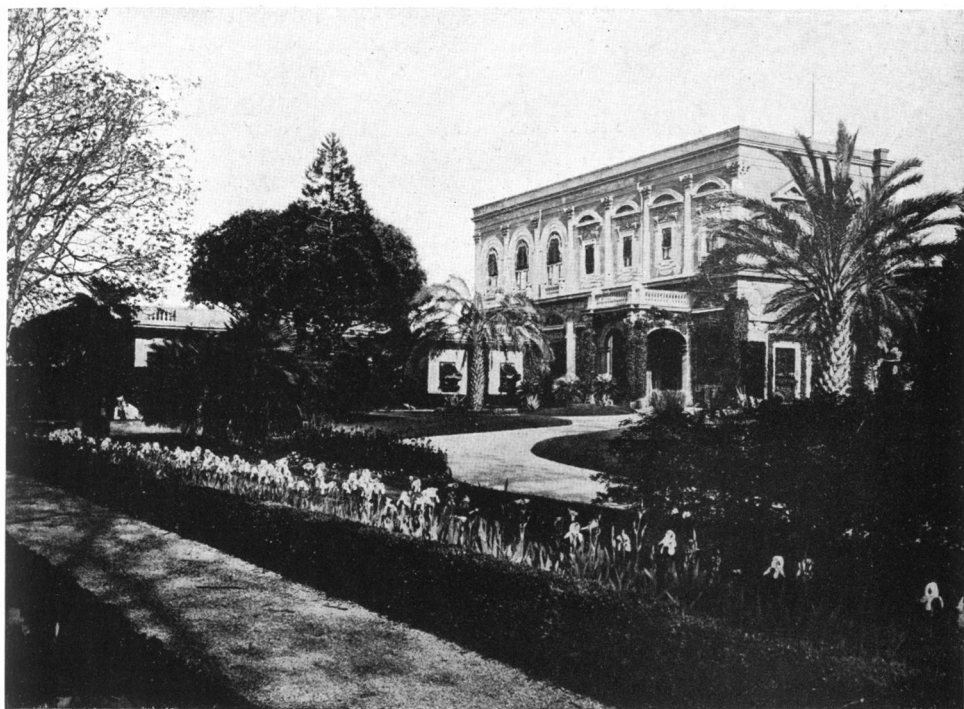
sculpturally to the spot in which it is located, be it street, square or park, that its commemorative or particular character is in harmony with its surroundings; and that it is, and will remain, a distinct adornment to the locality in which it stands." The Commission urged, also, consideration of the probable permanence of the present surroundings. These fundamental principles are important, of course, and it was well to enunciate them, but surely they do not tell the whole story. There still is need of putting the spirit of the statue into its setting. We cannot separate the one from the other. If they be not in harmony, the one negatives the other. It is trite to say this, but how seldom, in the sculpture of American cities, one sees the principle observed.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

A UNION of the American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical Studies in Rome has recently been effected by the joint action of the governing boards of the two institutions. The School will be consolidated with the Academy, and the scope of the Academy will be enlarged so as to include not only architecture, sculpture and painting, but also the archeology, literature and history of the classical and later periods. There will thus be two schools within the Academy, a School of Fine Arts and a School of Classical Studies; and the Academy will represent America in Rome in all branches of artistic and classical culture.

About a year and a half ago the Villa Aurelia, on the summit of the Janiculum Hill in Rome, was devised to the Academy by the will of Mrs. Clara J. Heyland, formerly Miss Jessup, of Philadelphia, who wished to create a memorial of her parents and to encourage the

study and practice of the fine arts, and within a very short time, through the assistance and co-operation of Mr. A. E. Jessup, the brother of Mrs. Heyland, the Academy will take possession of the Villa Aurelia. The present home of the Academy, the Villa Mirafiore, while a delightful residence with spacious grounds, is, nevertheless, far from the monuments and remote from their stimulating influences, and the permanent establishment of the Academy within the walls where the students will feel themselves constantly in the presence of ancient Rome is of the highest importance. The Villa Aurelia, on the highest point within the walls, with a view over the whole city and country from the Alban Hills to the Mediterranean, satisfies these requirements; it is adjacent to the Villa Pamfili Doria, just above the Spanish Academy, and is near several famous monuments of antiquity and within easy walk of Saint Peter's and



THE VILLA AURELIA. THE NEW HOME OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

the Vatican, and the grounds, which are about four acres in extent, form a plateau bounded on three sides by a public park. Although the present building may be called modern, inasmuch as it was partially destroyed when occupied as headquarters by Garibaldi during the siege of Rome and reconstructed afterwards, still has a claim to antiquarian importance and interest as it was part of the structure of the old Aurelian wall of Rome. The advantage of the intimate relations between the students of the practice of fine arts and the students of the history of art, of archeology and of literature, is too obvious to need explanation or argument in its favor.

The American Academy in Rome grew out of the American School of Architecture in Rome, which was installed in the Villa Aurora in the year 1895, having been organized by a group of artists, sculptors and painters who had been engaged in planning the Columbian Exposition. During the first fifteen years of its existence the artists contributed over

sixty thousand dollars for its support, showing their estimate of its value in the development of art in this country. The architectural department was soon followed by that of sculpture and painting, and the Academy was incorporated by Congress as a national institution in 1905. Until a certain income was secured through several subscriptions of one hundred thousand dollars each to the Endowment Fund, the students in the Academy were beneficiaries from various scholarship funds, but for the past four years competitions have been instituted throughout the United States in each branch of the fine arts, and the successful competitors have been sent to the Academy for three years with an annual subvention of one thousand dollars. Sixty-four students in all have pursued their advanced studies in the Academy and a notable and highly gratifying proportion of these have already attained a high rank in their several professions. In addition to the beneficiaries selected by the Academy, there have been in residence

there at different times, holders of the McKim Fellowship, the Columbia Traveling Fellowship, the Perkins Scholarship, the Robinson Traveling Scholarship (Harvard), the Rotch and Julia Appleton Scholarships, the Alumni Traveling Scholarship and the Stewardson Memorial Scholarship of the University of Pennsylvania, the Cresson Scholarship of the Academy of Fine Arts, the Drexel Institute Traveling Scholarship, the Lazarus Scholarship, the Lowell Scholarship of the Massachusetts Institute, and the Rinehart Scholarship of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. There are at present nine Academy fellows in residence and two holding other scholarships.

Subscriptions of one hundred thousand dollars each to the Endowment Fund have been made by J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry Walters, W. K. Vanderbilt, James Stillman, Henry C. Frick and Harvard University, through an anonymous friend. Another sum of \$100,000 has been raised as a memorial of Charles F. McKim, who not only gave years of time and effort to the establishment of the Academy, but by his will left to it his estate, amounting to about \$200,000, subject to the life interest of his daughter. Much larger resources will be needed to erect the new buildings which the enlarged Academy requires, and to provide an endowment sufficient to enable it to utilize its increased opportunities to the greatest advantage.

The American School of Classical Studies in Rome was organized in 1895 and owes its support to voluntary subscriptions of individual friends and to appropriations from over twenty of the leading American universities and colleges. Its staff of instructors has included some of the most eminent classical scholars of the United States, and instruction has been given in the various fields of Roman archeology, literature and ancient art. It has trained classical scholars, teachers and investigators for our American universities and schools, as well as a few experts for museums, and over a hundred of its former students now occupy positions of edu-

cational importance in the United States. The work of the School is of a two-fold character—educational and scientific. On the general educational side it has been a highly valuable force in vivifying and invigorating the standards of classical teachings by making intending teachers acquainted with the rich store of Roman antiquities on the spot. On the strictly scientific side the work has been done by the professors and fellows of the school, and has consisted of epigraphic and paleographic studies and publications. There are usually four fellows, viz.: Fellow of Archeological Institute, Fellow in Christian Archeology and the two Carnegie Research Associates. At times a fellow in medieval and renaissance studies has been added and on rare occasions a special fellow. The staff of instruction consists of the Director, the Professor of Latin and the Lecturer on Archeology. In addition to these instructors, the school has had the advantage of lectures by eminent German and Italian scholars resident in Rome. The public lectures of the Director have also attracted extensive and favorable notice.

The school now occupies the Villa Bonghi, in the northern part of the city, near the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, and has an attractive garden. It has accumulated an endowment of \$100,000, and the interest on this sum, together with grants from the Archeological Institute, the Carnegie Institution of Washington and twenty-five American universities and colleges, and also some individual subscriptions, yields an annual income of over \$11,000. The assets of greatest value, however, have been the continued good will of the leading universities and the high standard of scholarship which has been steadily maintained by the School.

The officers of the American Academy in Rome for 1911, elected at the annual meeting held on February 14, at which the Union was ratified, are William Rutherford Mead, President; Theodore N. Ely, Vice-President; Francis D. Millet, Secretary; William A. Boring, Treasurer.